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NO. 28.

Original Poetry.

POEM

Read by George Alfred Townsend at the commencement of Delaware College, July 5th, 1871.

A hundred years, less six, has White Clay run
Toward deep Christiansa, turgid in the sun,
Since from Gray's Hill the General through his glass
His threadbare army saw through Newark pass:
His straggling villagers, their nervous chills
Poised on the windows of the shops and inns,
And much they hoped if battle he must seek,
Parting he'd go and choose the Red Clay creek.
The Red Clay country pleased him for a fight;
From Iron Hill he marked it by daylight;
The Stanton folks, and the Newport people scattered;
Expecting, both, their hip roofs to be battered;
But General Washington advanced his line
Far North as Chadd's Ford on the Brandywine,
And after all this waiting and this waiting,
Sir William gave him an effective beating.
We've learned the lesson this Commencement dawn:
Defeat inglorious tempted farther on—
This spot was picked to check the foe's advance,
This nearest to his lines, Sir Ignorance!
Here on these classic stones again to thrive,
We seek our gracious College to revive,
To plant its standard drooping since long since,
To fight the action out upon this line,
And keep at heart, though Northward we might roam,
The snapper precept: "Educate at home!"

Not widely empires lure the reverend monk;
The wisest Magi sought small Judah's coast,
The Russian Czar to modest Holland sped,
To little Weimer, Schiller, Goethe fled,
Famed Heidelberg in narrow Baden, age,
And crumpled Bologna fostered Italy.
Shut in the softest verdure of the East,
Our Delaware nook, although the least,
Has soil enough for education's seed,
And seeds and students are what most she needs.
No sign we want to tell us when we roam:
"The schoolmaster has been away from home;"
For, if we say it need there be a blush—
Good boys, unlike good wine, need most the lush,<
The century-flower has blossomed pleasantly
Above the tiles of your Academy.
Which from the practical Penna. derived its lease,
And six score years has taught the arts of peace,
In seventy-six its boys marched with the Blues,
The girls behind them stitched their soldier's shoes.
"Delightful task to mend the tender boot,
And teach the young idea how to shoot."

Here labored long those quiet, faithful Chiefs,
Building for God and country side by side,
McDowell, Ewing, Allison, and more
Whose gentle influence filled this Eastern Shore,
And humanized its homes from Chester creek
Far as the lonely capes of Chesapeake.

In greenest graveyards sleep those pilgrim sires
By Swedish chapels or by English spires,
By country kirks or by the country's side,
Or hushed to peace by angling Methodists,
Tranquil their lives, not restless, nothing grand,
But melted in the epic of the land,
Part of the nation's story, and vindicated,
Part of the school they cherished and created,
The dawn of arts and strengthening literature,
The social life, which seeks high thought and food,
And bulwarks of our pride of high oldhood.

Scarcely fifty years had scattered Freedom's seeds,
When, by the school, our pleasant college rose,
Land spoke its tale—what nobly did it say,
When ere the Janitor would let us ring it?
A score of years or more, for its crack,
Fate boys from Cecil, lean from Accomac,
Pale boys from the Chesapeake, from the pink,
Queer boys from Duck and Appoquinimink,
Boys ready on Iron Hill, real mountaineers,
On shady Sassafras, oyster Tangiers,
From white or neck, or sound, or manor passengers,
They all stole past and apples down at Hossenger's.

My hasty nose, reuse up and once more show,
The scenes in Newark twenty years ago!
The morning prayer, the bell's boom strong and sweet,
Swung down the one side of the village street,
"Day-scholars" hurrying on foot, in glee,
Professors smoothing out their hairs, or—wigs,
The shy new student who can not sit pensive,
Mocked by the old boy spending his remittance,
That marvel of all Freshmen in their turn,
The one queer boy who came to school to learn,
That other wonder, whom the mass insist
To be, *non par*, the College humorist!
An idly jolly, impetuous off,
Who jets on every thing, except himself,
And greater than all favorites of renown,
The boy whose pretty sister lives in town,
In all his woe rose dozens of redressers,
He was a favorite—even with some professors.

At summer noon, the lanes and fields are seen,
To fill with orchards hastening to the Green,
Proud swimmer he, whose ship's propulsion o'er,
Disdains less fathoms than the "Sycamore,"
Or *adria verba* white staves revealed
Poised on the "Deep Rocks"—as he calls it
And palms clasped a *la mode*, head foremost he goes
To fetch up stones, while small boy sits up his clothes.

Meantime the lovelorn student rooms behind,
And carves his torment on the beach tree-rind,
And to the dear initials makes his moon—
A bolder student sily adds his own.
Our few girl then, nor skater was, nor sailor;
Therefore their children in our days are fairer;
Let us admit we both did something err:
Ungrateful she to Nature, we to her.
She never went in ice her epigram,
Cutting "High Dutch" on Dean or Curtis' dam,
Nor down the Roseville rapids showed her skill,
boys
Risking a flogging for it from the mill-boys.

She never wished the Northern hills to climb
Which on our border leave their rills to grime,
And strange streams which hurt more mill
wheel's arms,
And bathed more sheep, and beat more farms—
That rural road, the North, she did not dare,
Like our wild hearts bent up in Delaware,
And wondering what beyond those hills-top lay,
When trudging toward them on a Saturday,
Not in that fashion did our sweetheart journey,
But only when with powers of attorney,
Two trunks, a muff, a bridesmaid, and a fan,
She sacrificed the scenery for the man.

'Twas still her triumph when Commencement came
And tallow candles made the College flame;
For her alone the Anthems sang, the
Delta Phiation their leader of the track,
For her, for nothing less, do both submit
To wear a coat cut in the nether pit,
And hear the pert Academician cry,
In chorus: "When the Swallows Homeward Fly!"

Nothing between a boy and boy can slip,
Like the soft vision of an eye and lip,
And let us stand upon it if we fight there,
Nothing has more excuse or less right there,
Much more, if time and art, like memory, held,
Might we recover from this closer eld,
Rise up, ye tender, sacrificed for us!

Original Story.

A HEART HISTORY.

BY MURIEL LANE.

A heart history! Ah, who has not one hidden away from the cold, unfeeling world? Where is the man who has left the dear home roof, and gone to a strange land to build for himself a name and fortune, battling with temptation and misfortune, day after day, and year after year, who does not examine his heart history with a sigh that reveals more of sin and sorrow, weakness and remorse, than any words could do? Here is a page blistered with tears of yearning for an encouraging smile from the loved ones, so far away, when the waves of adversity are threatening to engulf him in the dark, fathomless depths; and there another, blackened with the stains of dishonor and crime. Where is the maiden, who bends once more over that old arm-chair to whisper "mother, good bye," and then goes out, with a brave spirit, into a cruel, unenvying world, to struggle for her daily bread, who will not sometime, in looking over her heart history, pass over some leaves with pale cheeks, and quivering lips, saying in wild, beseeching tones, "Not that! Not that! Would that I could forget! Oh, mother, why did I leave you?"

Many are the sad heart histories passing daily before our eyes, and yet forever closed to our sight! And many are the dark pages looming up in the fast coming future, that we might brighten, if we only knew! And if we knew of them, would we pause in our selfish, head-long career, to lend a kindly smile, or a helping hand? Alas! I fear not. We do not stop to think of such things until a shadow passes over our own heart, leaving gloomy traces, that the fingers of time can never obliterate.

Dear reader, what is your heart history? Have you not one? Ah, methinks I see your cheeks pale, your lips tremble. You, too, have felt some cold snap, seen some hope perish. You, too, have wounded a heart that loved you, have spoken a rude word to the dear one now taken forever taken from your sight. How willingly would you give your life's blood to wipe out the remembrance of that cruel act, that bitter word—but you cannot. Have you not sometimes gone to your own little room, and with your face buried in the torn-moistened pillow, wished that you were dead, and lying in the peaceful graveyard? Ah, that is a torturing page, never, never to be forgotten.

Have you ever watched the busy forms that pass your door? Ever studied their faces? Ever noticed the look of suffering stamped upon so many? 'Tis but the covering of the agonized heart beneath. See the furrows on that old man's brow! Ask him if age has planted them all there, and with the hot tears trickling down his wrinkled cheeks, mayhap he will point to three lonely graves'neath the churchyard willows—and you know his heart history. Look at that woman, scarcely past the prime of life, and yet so thin and feeble! Could you read her heart, it would tell you of the hardest of all griefs to bear—the curses and blows of an inebriated, and yet idolized son. He was innocent once. Turn back a few leaves to the time when he lay a sweet, guileless babe on that fond mother's breast. Then she was youthful and pretty, now so pitifully broken. And there goes another unfortunate one. So young, and yet so old in suffering. See the hollow, sunken eyes, and the thin, compressed lips. Look down into theaching heart, and that one word "deserted" will tell you all. And those little children, with sorrow stamped so soon on their young faces. Poor little orphans! Reprove them kindly when they cry. They have begun their heart history early.

Sweet little Nellie Warner! How sad was her heart history. How well I do remember that autumn evening, when she stood over the grave of her fondly loved mother, with that wild, far-away look in her large blue eyes. Just one week before they went together over her father's coffin, and now she was stricken again, and the tears had refused to come. Only sixteen, and so utterly alone in this world; not a brother, nor a sister to help her bear this crushing affliction. She stood there alone, in her mourning robes, the chilly October winds playing with her long, sunny curls—the only one in that vast assembly with undimmed eyes. Here, usually so soft and melting, were hard now, and glittered like steel, and that look of intense agony in them was pitiful to behold. Everyone seemed paralyzed at the sight! She had been my playmate from babyhood, dear as a sister to me, and I could not bear to see her suffering thus. In my wild, impulsive way, I sprang to her, and folding my arms about her, exclaimed, "don't, Nellie, don't!" Come home with me, and mamma will be your mother now. She loves you dearly already. But the little hands clasped so tightly over the heaving chest, never moved, and the blue eyes lost not their stony expression. Aggie I pleaded with her to come home with me, where she would be warmly welcomed as a daughter, but she only laid her thin, white hand on mine, and without moving her eyes, said in a tone so strange and hollow—

"Stay with me, Agnes!" My mother hearing her words, and thinking it best to leave her awhile with me, desired the others to depart, and we were soon alone over the newly made grave. For some moments we stood there, she in that blank, despairing way, and I quietly sobbing; at length she sank down on the ground, and in the same unceremonious tone, said:

"Hold me, Agnes, I am so tired." I knelt beside her, and resting her head upon my shoulder, I laid my cheek against hers, striving in vain to keep back my tears. She laid there for awhile, like a weary child, then opening her eyes she said so mournfully, "Agnes, is it wrong for me to wish I was dead? I do wish I was lying there with dear papa and mamma. It is so hard to live on in this way, when you want to die so badly. Oh, Agnes, it is worse than death?"

I do not know what I should have said to her if brother Edmund had not come just then with the carriage to take us home. "Come, Nellie dear," he said, "it is wrong for you to stay out so long in this cold air. Your mother is in Heaven, and will be sorry to see her little girl grieving so much for her. Come home with us. Mamma will be a mother to you, and we will all love you."

She arose mechanically, and brother led her to the carriage. Placing me beside her, he wrapped up warmly in the blankets and drove home, our house being scarcely half a mile distant. She spoke not a word during the drive, and for many weeks she moved about the house so pale and quiet, that she seemed like a beautiful spirit, too pure for earth. Sometimes brother would look at her, and then turn quickly away, to hide the fast-gathering tears. Often he gathered some pretty flower for her, and in describing its wonderful mechanism, tried to draw her attention from her grief. She never went home again, for their cottage was heavily mortgaged, and when sold the sum that fell to the poor orphan's share was barely sufficient to pay the funeral expenses of her parents. In the Spring, mamma sent us to a school in N. Hattie Lee, a young girl in our village, accompanied us. She was about our age, and though very kind to me, I, from some unaccountable reason, never liked her. She seemed to know it, but only tried the harder to please me, and often reproved myself for being so prejudiced against her. I did not understand her motive then; but I did in after years. I think I disliked her principally on account of her aversion for Nellie, whom every one else loved so well. She frequently reminded her in an apparently innocent manner, of her dependence upon our family, but she bore every insult meekly, though I could see it tortured her. One day, however, she wounded her a great deal too deeply. It was at the close of our third year at school, and a group of us were having our last talk together in the old school-room. We had been telling what we would each like to do in the future, when little Nellie Blake looked up in her arch way and said teasingly:

"Nellie Warner, you need make no plans for the future, for Arthur Newman will of course take you off to Africa, to assist him in his missionary work."

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"Nellie Warner, you need make no plans for the future, for Arthur Newman will of course take you off to Africa, to assist him in his missionary work."

Arthur Newman, the young minister in N. H. had recently been appointed missionary to Africa. He had always treated Nellie very kindly, and appeared to take an uncommon interest in her; but we all knew that Nellie cared nothing for him except as a friend. I thought I knew best in what channel her heart's deep affection flowed, and therefore, was not surprised when she turned to the merry girl, and said with a silvery laugh, that she preferred "those missions."

I happened to glance at Hattie, and saw a dark, evil look pass over her face, and when she heard Nellie's answer, she said, "I thought almost savagely, 'I think so.' That is why she prefers staying at Mr. Burke's; she wants to assist Edmund in his mission—if he needs her."

I was about to make an angry retort, but a glance at Nellie frightened me. The hot crimson flush gave place quickly to that same heart-broken expression that I saw at her mother's grave, and she looked as if some mighty resolve had been taken, some terrible sacrifice made in that one moment of deep mortification. I sprang to catch her trembling form, but she rallied, and waving me off, she turned to Hattie with a look that made her drop her eyelids in a very shame, and said in a clear, audible tone of innocence:

"Hattie Lee, you know that is a lie?" The girls all cried out—"Hattie Lee, it's a shame," and tender-hearted Nellie said, "Never mind, Nellie! No one believes what Hattie Lee says. Everybody knows that it is her heart's secret desire to help Mr. Edward Burke, herself, if he will condescend to bestow such an honor upon her."

Hattie swept out of the room with a contemptuous curl of her lips, and Nellie sank on a chair beside me, sobbing: "Oh, Agnes, what will my angel mother think of me? I can't be good; there is no use in trying."

I could only stroke her bright curls, and let her weep on, for I was too angry to give her the right kind of advice. The next evening we had our grand "soiree." Nellie, dressed in pure white, with her long, beautiful curls fastened back from her high forehead with her mother's pearls, had never looked so lovely. I noticed that her face was very pale, but attributed it to her timidity on this occasion. Edmund was there, and I saw his eyes fixed upon her with a look of utterable love, when her sweet voice floated out full and clear through the large hall. A thrill of

delight passed through me when I discovered his secret, for I wanted Nellie so much for my sister in reality, and had sometimes been foolish enough to think that he preferred Hattie, because he had often seemed pleased with her society.

That night, when the exercises were all over, Nellie came to me in the school-room, where I had gone for my books, looking so pale that I reached out my hand to catch her, thinking she was sick from over exertion. But she put her arms around me, whispering: "Agnes, dear, forgive me! I cannot go home with you any more. I am going with Nellie to-morrow to spend my vacation, and when the spring term opens I am coming back again to the old college to teach music. Tell my new father and mother how I love them, and that it would be death to me to go and bid them farewell. Tell them also that I will some day pay them for all but their kindness to an orphan girl. That, I can never repay. And, Agnes, you won't forget me quite, will you? It almost breaks my heart to part with you. You have been a dear, good girl to me, and I only leave you now because I cannot longer eat the bread of dependence. Hush Agnes! Don't be angry with Hattie. I have apologized to her for my rude speech and forgiven her for hers. She hurt me deeply then, but she made me see myself in my true light—a beggar on your father's bounty. God has given me talents and I must put them to some account. I have been very selfish to accept of your kindness so long; but I felt so utterly alone that I thought of nothing else. And, Agnes, please don't tell Edmund of my intentions until to-morrow. I am going early in the morning and he will not see me then. Promise me, won't you, Agnes?"

I bowed my head in acquiescence, so stupefied with the strange news that I scarcely knew what I was doing, until she kissed me good-bye, and was going.

"Wait, Nellie! Wait a moment till I think about all this means," I cried; but suddenly her whole meaning came to me with such force that I exclaimed wildly: "Nellie, you shall not leave us. You are my own dear sister. What will papa and mamma say if I go home without you? What will Edmund say? Oh, Nellie, Edmund loves you. Come and be indeed my sister!"

"Agnes, Agnes, you know not what you say! I am only his sister, he will not care for my leaving as much as you do."

"Nellie, Edmund loves you almost to idolatry. I read it in his eyes last night, while you were singing. Oh, please come home with us!"

"Don't Agnes! Oh, don't! I cannot go. I could never be his wife. I and the poor girl pressed one trembling hand over her heart to cover another and page, and with the other held on to my desk for support."

"Nellie, this is all that hateful Hattie Lee's work," I exclaimed despairingly. "No, Agnes, it is not. And—don't tell Edmund what she said, will you? She loves him so."

"Loves him, indeed! Don't ask me to make such a promise," I cried, angrily. "I thought of her errand words. 'I will go to him at once and tell him that she has driven you from us.'"

"Agnes, will you tell him, when you know it is so much against my wishes? It is the last promise I will exact from you. Will you, Agnes?" The said, beseeching eyes had a look in them that I could not resist, and I answered tearfully, "No, Nellie."

"Thank you, sweet sister, and now good-bye. I shall sleep with Nellie to-night, for I cannot bear to bid you good-bye again." She kissed me tenderly, and ere I had time to recover from my stupor, was gone from the room. I cried all night and when morning began to dawn a slight figure crept softly into my room and pressed a kiss lightly upon my aching brow. I lay perfectly quiet, feigning sleep, for since she must go, I had determined to make the parting no harder for her than it already was; but when I felt a hot tear fall upon my cheek, I could suppress my emotion no longer, and throwing my arms around her, I sobbed wildly.

"Forgive me, Agnes! I could not go until I had kissed you again. I tried hard to pass your door, but couldn't until I had looked in upon you once more. I had hoped you would be asleep. Good-bye, good-bye, dear sister. Tell Edmund good-bye, too, for me."

I covered my face then, for I could not take a last look at her. I had sent a good-night to Edmund, and pleaded a severe headache as an excuse for my not seeing him again before retiring. How I dreaded to meet him that morning! I shall never forget the stony look that came over his face when I broke the sad news to him.

"Oh, Agnes," said he, "I loved her so and I thought she loved me." "Brother," I exclaimed in my excitement, "She does love you, I am sure. It is all that—that he had passed at the door without hearing me break a promise that she was so anxious for me to keep. Would that he had heard me, Nellie, dear! It would have saved you many hours of suffering. A great change came over him. He was kind and tender to all, but a quiet sadness seemed to have settled upon him. Late in the summer I begged him to go to her, and tell her of his love, but he shook his head sorrowfully, saying: 'No, sister! She knows I love her, and not being able to return it, is too noble to come back and torture me with her presence.'"

"Brother, I know she loves you. Come

let us both go to her. I want to see my sister." I knew he would not refuse to gratify a wish of mine.

We went, and to humor me sent up no cards. When I heard her coming down stairs, I crept out into the balcony, so she would not at first know I was there. Edmund was too full of emotion to notice me, and when I stole in again, I found her clasped in his arms. He had understood all when he saw her first glad look, as she entered the room. Our meeting was indeed a happy one. That day they were betrothed, and when the fall term closed, she came home again, and on Christmas Eve we had a double wedding at our house and she and I were the happy brides.

Edmund bought a pretty house in our native town, where he was practicing law, and took his lovely little wife home; and Harry and I went to a distant city to reside. A year afterwards my parents followed us, for my mother could not bear to live so far away from me. For a while we lived so happily together, that I could not think of leaving my dear home; but at the close of the third year of our marriage I began to pine for a sight of Nellie, whose letters had grown fewer, and strangely reticent. Just when the spring roses began to bloom she wrote, begging me to come to her. I started at once, and my heart beat wildly with alternate pleasure and apprehension. She met me at the gate, and burying her face in my bosom, wept like a child.

"Oh, Agnes," she sobbed, "my heart has ached with these unshed tears so long; they would not flow until I saw your dear face. But what a melancholy greeting I am giving you! Come into my little sitting-room and tell me all about yourself, since that last night we spent together."

When I had done so, she rested her forehead on my shoulder, saying with a deep sigh, "Sister your life has indeed been a pleasant one. Mine, too, was happy for the first three years, but since then—oh, Agnes, I felt that there was something wrong long before I knew it to be a certainty! But how can I tell you—you, my sister?"

"Tell me, Nellie," said I with a feeling of wonder and surprise. "Won't you trust me, sister?"

"I suppose you know, Agnes, that Mr. Lee's family moved to the west two years ago? Oh, Agnes, we lived so happily until Hattie came here six weeks ago to pay us a visit, looking more brilliantly beautiful than ever."

"That dreadful girl again," I interrupted. "She came without invitation, and I have felt it my duty to be hospitable to her, as my guest, though I fear I have often been only civilly polite, for she treats me with the utmost contempt sometimes, when Edmund is not here. She is the first to see him coming home and the first to meet him at the door. Her kindness to me then is almost over-powering, and often when I turn away from her hypocritical embrace, with a feeling of repulsion that I cannot hide, he looks at me with such an earnest expression—sometimes even almost sternly. If he would only broach the subject to me in private, I think I should tell him the whole truth, no matter what the result might be to her. But he says not a word about it, and—Agnes you know my pride. Every evening they are together, either walking or playing chess in the parlor, a game that Edmund is so fond of, and which I heartily dislike. I cannot endure her society, and always leave them alone together—asking my baby an excuse for staying in the nursery. I do not know what occurred last night between them, but I am sure something did, for she has not come down stairs this morning, and he acted so strangely—constantly evading my glance, and, after starting to his office, he came back to where I sat with Lulu, and taking my face between his hands, he looked long and earnestly into my eyes, as if he never expected to see me again, then kissed me tenderly, saying: 'Good-bye, my poor little darling,' and turned away. I seemed paralyzed with the fear of some terrible agony about to crush me, and could not utter one word. A dreadful gloom settled upon me at once, which I cannot shake off."

"Nellie, dear," said I, "there must be some mistake. I cannot believe that Edmund could be false to you."

"I must acknowledge, sister, that I, too, am somewhat to blame. My wounded pride has very often arisen, and caused me to treat him coldly, and then when it was too late to recall an unkind word or action, I have gone to my room, and for hours wept tears of remorse, and yearning for the old love that I felt was gradually being taken away from me. It seems as if my life has been all clouds, but I have had no sorrow equal to this."

Just then a little colored waitress entered with a note in her hand, saying: "Miss Nellie, must I take this letter to Miss Hattie's room?" Mr. Edmund told me this morning to give it to her when she came down; but she has not come yet, and Chloe says she is packing her trunks."

"Give it to me," said Nellie, with a pale, wild look. "I will attend to it." Opening it, she gazed at it a moment, dropped it quickly, and pressed one hand to her heart in the old way, and the other to her forehead. Ere I had time to realize what could be the matter, she had fallen in a swoon at my feet. A terrified scream from me brought the servants, and I hastily dispatched the little waitress for Edmund. We then laid the unconscious form upon the sofa, and began to apply restoratives. While old Chloe was working with her, I thought of that fatal pa-

per, and picking it up to conceal it from the gaze of others, my eyes sought the words:

"I will send for your trunks this morning, and meet you at the depot. God forgive me for so cruelly wronging my little Nellie!"

Just then I heard his step on the lawn, and running out to meet him, I thrust the note in his face, exclaiming angrily: "Come and see what your evil work has done!" He rushed past me with a face livid as that of a corpse, and ran into the sitting-room. When I got there, I found him kneeling beside his stricken wife, calling her name convulsively, and begging her to live for his sake. At length she opened her eyes with a frightened stare, and seeing him beside her, she said in a piteous pleading tone: "Please don't go and leave me, dear Edmund! You won't, will you?" He beckoned for all to leave the room excepting me; then taking her in his arms, and bidding me be seated beside them, he said tenderly, as he stroked her hair: "Darling, I have been doing you a cruel injustice, but believe me when I say it was unintentional. Hattie was our guest, and I deemed it incumbent on me to entertain her. I felt hurt with you upon for repelling her caresses, which I thought were candidly bestowed, but had not the heart to reprove you, even when the opportunity was offered. Something in a look which I detected her giving you last week, however, led me to suspect that she was both artful and deceitful. Hitherto, I had imagined her one of your best friends, and wondered what had come over my little wife of late, that she acted so coldly even toward me. I was determined now, to find out Hattie's true character, if possible; but I did not do so until last night. She was so unaccountably silent that I asked her if she was feeling well, when to my surprise and mortification, she sank down at my knees, and bursting into tears, told me that she loved me, and related a great many false things about you, begging me to leave you and go somewhere, where I could make her my wife, owing to take her own life if I refused. I was so angry that I bade her leave the house this morning, and that was why I wrote that note, thinking it best for me to see her off safely. Can you forgive me, darling? I did not dream until last night that you misunderstood my actions. Oh, Nellie, how could you suspect my honor, the fidelity of my devotion to you?"

She did not tell him of Hattie's treachery to her, but only clasped her arms about his neck, begging him to forgive her, declaring that she alone was to blame.

I soon revealed the whole matter to him, and bade him see the artful creature and her baggage out of the house, and never let her darken his doors again, while he claimed me for a sister.

That was a pleasant reconciliation; since then Nellie's life has been as bright as my own, and I have been truly happy.

SHRIMPAGE OF GRAIN.—The writer had a quantity carefully measured and put up in sacks. It remained in a good barn this way for three months. When the sacks were first filled, the mouths could scarcely be tied, they were so full. At the end of three months there was apparently plenty of room for more. For curiosity's sake it was remeasured, and it was found that two quarts per bushel had fallen away, which is a loss of about seven per cent. The place where the seed was kept was very unfavorable to waste. There was no heat or wind to dry it up, and it may be taken as the very lowest percentage of loss. Under other circumstances, the loss by saving six months may often reach as high as twenty per cent. These things should be considered by those who are inclined to hold on for a chance of a rise.

Another consideration strikes one here. People often complain they get short weight or measure. No doubt this is too often the case; but it is likely that in some instances the difference is as much in the shrinkage as in the intention.

Two ladies in New York were talking about the sparrows and their usefulness in ridding the city of the cater-worms, which used to be such a nuisance. One said that the noisy chirping of the sparrows early in the morning, when she wanted to sleep, was as great an evil as the worms. The other disagreed. Just then a gentleman came in, and was appealed to the worst—sparrows or worms? He immediately answered, "I don't know: I never had sparrows."

LAUGHTER.—Laughter is as healthful to the body as gladness is to the mind, and there is not a more beautiful spectacle than a smiling face, when you know it is the true index of the soul within. We do not speak of that species of idiotic laughter which is sure to follow the exhibition of any low trick, or the utterance of any coarse jest; but that genuine outburst that cultivates the social circle, when men, like true philosophers, forget their past cares, and put off till the morrow all apprehensions regarding the future.

THE WORLD.—Seek not to please the world, but your own conscience. The man who has a feeling within him that he has done his duty upon every occasion is far happier than he who hangs upon the smiles of the great or the still more selfish favors of the multitude.

Adversity is a politician which reduces our vanity and strengthens our virtues.

The Middletown Transcript.

CHARLES H. VANDERFORD, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15th, 1871.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK."

As an evidence of the "rottenness" in the Denmark of Northern Democracy we present one additional fact to the thousands which are daily obtruding themselves upon public notice. A few weeks ago we took up one of our exchanges, the Lawrence, Massachusetts, *Scout*, a professedly Democratic paper, one of purely northern type, and in its editorial columns we read a fulsome eulogy of Salmon P. Chase, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in 1872. It was urged in the *Scout*, in support of the claims of Mr. Chase to the favorable consideration of the Democratic party, that he was one of the earliest agitators of slavery, and the Ajax of the Lincoln Administration, on whose broad shoulders that Administration leaned more than upon any other, and that it was Mr. Chase who gave to the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln its finishing touches, that proclamation by which a great national robbery was perpetrated. Mr. Lincoln had long been urged to that act by the harpies of Northern fanaticism, but he faltered and hesitated, until Salmon P. Chase, a man of the same type as the one who is now urged as a proper candidate of the Democratic party in 1872! Can the mind conceive of a condition of deeper political degradation than this? Can plummet sound the depth of a deeper debasement? We think not. And these are the "new departure" Democrats who assume to lead the Democratic party of the year of grace 1871, and whom we, of the Middle States, are expected to follow! We reject their leadership, spit upon their "new departure," despite that political debauchery which would prompt them to coin their souls for drachmas and sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. The spoils of office are all they want. They care not a groat for principle, and would betray their party with the same readiness that Judas betrayed his master. What fellowship can honorable men have with political hawks like these? Let them "depart," if they will; their rottenness "smells to heaven," and is an offense to the nostrils of all who are free from their contamination. And the sooner they "depart" the better, as the party can then be reorganized upon a purely white basis. For Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrats to act in harmony with men who hold not a single principle in common with them, is simply impossible. Let the North make its nominations upon its "new departure" platform, and let it ignore the existence of older Democratic principle in other sections of the Union, and it will either have to elect its ticket by its own inherent strength, or submit to ignominious defeat. The true Democracy of the Middle and Southern States will have nothing to do with them, and they might as well understand it at first as at the last. The Northern leaders are determined to foist this "new departure" upon the party. Let us be equally determined that we will not follow where they lead. The responsibility of throwing this apple of discord into the Democratic party is with them; and with them also will be the responsibility of any untoward result. No Democrat, worthy of the name, will be willing to stultify himself. Let all true Democrats, everywhere, prepare for a reorganization of the party, after it has been purged from rottenness by this "new departure." There are many true men in the North who utterly loathe this attempt to debauch the Democratic party, and who will have nothing to do with it. Let all such correspond with each other, and when the ebony wing of the party, as now constituted, has sloughed off, let the white men everywhere combine, hold a national convention, and organize upon the time-honored principles of the party, and upon the Judge Taney and Douglas basis of a government for white men and their posterity forever. Upon such a basis we should put the Black-and-Tan organizations *hors de combat*. We would inscribe upon our banners—"White men shall rule America." No African or Asiatic shall be entitled to the rights of citizenship, white men alone shall have the elective franchise. If we give the right of citizenship to the Negro, to be consistent we must give the same right to the Chinese, and to every other race of men upon the face of the earth that choose to resort to our shores. Our country would then soon be mongrelized. There are 100,000,000 of people in Asia, who, if encouraged to come to this country by equal political privileges, might overwhelm the white population, and in conjunction with the negroes, mongrelize the whole. We would not have a single Chinese, Japanese, or any other race of men, and still more among the white population. This is no more than a fair proposition. It is altogether a reasonable one.

THE NEW LOAN.—It has been reported for some days past that the new Government loan had been withdrawn. The Washington Chronicle says that if the new loan has been withdrawn, no official at the Treasury Department has received any notice of the fact, nor has any official order been given. The secretary is absent, but it is not at all likely that he would, nor is it easy to see how he could, issue such an order without communication with the department.

Delaware College receives a well-deserved blow from the Delaware State Journal for going out of the State, to Philadelphia, to get its commencement printing done. Give it to them, Eckel. Does Philadelphia support that College? No. Then why should it send its money out of the State to get its printing done, when it can be done as well, and as cheap in this State?

More Ku Klux Investigation.—Judge R. B. Carpenter, of Charleston, S. C., was nearly five hours before the Ku Klux committee on Saturday. He testified there had been Ku Klux outrages in portions of South Carolina. These did not result from hostility to the United States government, but were the natural outgrowth of men who had no redress through the forms and administration of the law. The government of the State was defective in capacity in all its departments, and vengeful. It had increased the State debt to \$11,000,000, and not a mile of railroad, a foot of canal, nor a school house had been constructed. When, last year, he was a candidate for Governor, he travelled in every county in the State but one, enjoying the most intimate social and convivial relations. He never heard a man utter a word against the federal government. He repeated the opposition was to the maladministration of the State government by incompetent and corrupt officials and the exercise of their functions in an inefficient and corrupt manner. The members of the Loyal League perpetrated outrages, such as murder and the burning of houses, five years before any Ku Klux organizations. The people submitted quietly for two years, until they found they had no redress through the election commissioners nor the forms of law, hence organizations took place as a means of redress. The Ku Klux were men of high respectability and not men of low character. Mr. Carpenter however did not endorse the organization. The condition of things generally is bad. A tax of \$4,000,000 has been levied for this year, and if collected will bankrupt one-third of the State.

There is a screw loose in the Radical party of the West, and some of its important pieces are falling away from the main structure. General Schurz is opposed to the Morton-Grant programme. He thinks it too small and narrow for intelligent men to stand upon at this time. General Logan is not satisfied. The legislation of the country, as mapped out by Morton and Butler does not suit him. Senator Trumbull is also upon the war path, and in a 4th of July speech at Galesburg, Illinois, he assailed the administration for several most serious offenses. He condemned the exercise of the war power in time of peace. He said that attempts had been made to clothe the Executive with too much power, and that centralization was the great danger of the Republic. He pronounced local governments to be "safeguards of liberty," and insisted that the Federal government is only needed to protect the states. To heal the wounds of the South, liberal and kind action on the part of the general government was needed. It is quite certain that the West is tired of General Grant.

The New York Evening Post announces that the "Republicans of Florida follow the example of the Republicans of Alabama and New York in quarrelling about the office." The same journal informs us that the Republicans party in California is controlled by "the railroad monopolists." Wendell Phillips, the master of the Evening Post and of its party, tells us that in Massachusetts the Republicans are "a party of fools."

SALES OF POOL'S ISLAND.—R. Hyman, Esq., as trustee, has sold Pool's Island to Messrs. Geo. A. Harvitt and Morris H. Keene, of Baltimore, for \$14,000. Last season the apple brandy product of Kent and Sussex counties amounted to some 1,500 gallons—worth about an average of 50 per gallon.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

WE are informed by the County Commissioner of West Appoquinimink Hundred, that the expenses for repairs of bridges to date, are as follows: For putting up new fences, filling in and widening St. Ann's causeway, \$200; for logging, filling in and widening 22 1/2 ft. Noxentown causeway, \$850; for erecting new iron bridge, 43 ft. span and 17 feet from centre to centre of arches, at \$22 per lineal foot, over Catfall Branch, head of Noxentown mill pond, \$316, and for 50 perches of Chester stone, cement, lime and masonry \$454, making total of the bridge, with abutments, \$1400; for erecting new wooden bridge, 40 ft. span at Casperson's causeway, including abutments, \$1200, and for raising and widening said causeway, \$300, making total cost of bridge and causeway \$1500. The above work we think could not have been done cheaper in this county, as the Commissioner was careful to select the best hands in the Hundred for causeway labor; also alive to the interests of the county in contracting for the erection of bridges. The iron bridge, of Messrs. J. patent, built by the American Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company at Chester, Pa. is a neat, handsome, durable, and very cheap structure, and will doubtless be much less expensive in the end than the best wooden structure. The bridge, instead of being named the "Pennel" bridge, instead of "Catfall," because of its having been manufactured in Pennsylvania and erected in Delaware. We would say for Mr. Wilson that he has been untiring since the Levy Court met last February, in securing the county work in West Appoquinimink Hundred. For the economical manner in which the appropriations for county work have been made, and the using of them to the best possible advantage throughout the county, may be attributed to the wonderful reduction in the per cent. of county taxes. Another year will witness a still greater reduction, as this year the expenditure having been left to the retiring commissioners.

BLAZON TROUS.—The Maryland club, of this town, and the Quikstep, of Newark, Del. played the first of a series of match games, on the grounds of the latter, on Saturday last, the 8th inst., resulting in a score of 55 to 44 in favor of the Newark club. The Maryland club also played the first of a series of games, on their own grounds, with the Diamond State club, of Wilmington, on the 12th, resulting in a score of 33 to 21 in favor of the latter. This game was particularly interesting one. Notwithstanding the Marylanders were weakened by the absence of their pitcher, and a disabled backstop, the score was even at the 7th inning, but the game was falling to the Wilmington club won the game by a handsome majority.

There was an alarm of fire here last Saturday night about 12 o'clock. Some malignant person, it appears, attempted to fire the Junior Ward of Mr. Wm. McCreary, adjoining the extensive mill of Hill & Alexander. A gentleman leaving town about that hour discovered the flames. An empty coal oil bottle and a charred candle were sent to the Junior Ward. There was little damage done, though the losses would have been very great had it not been for the timely discovery.

PEACHES.—Peaches are being shipped from this station in considerable quantities. The first shipment of sound fruit was made on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday four car loads were sent off. This number will be increased each day until it reaches eighteen or twenty car loads per day, when it will gradually diminish. Nothing but Hale's are being shipped, which are generally so good as to bring a good price, which in all probability will run the market for the rest of the season, for the ruling prices now will be the average for the season. Hale's are being sent to the Philadelphia market, many persons taking of pulling them upon account of their decay and falling off before they mature. They are a highly colored peach and when they mature ripen up to the taste of the peach.

THE COLEMAN CHILDREN.—This troupe will give two entertainments in the Hall, in this town, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, July 19th and 20th. This will be the first appearance of them in this section, and will be a most interesting one to our readers. Not having seen them ourselves we can only state what others say of them. They are said to be the most novel and attractive of any troupe traveling, and have won the support of the very best class of people wherever they have performed, while their representations have been fully endorsed by the clergy, press and public. See advertisement in another column.

RELIGIOUS.—Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. John Patton, Sermon, Sabbath morning at 10, Sabbath evenings at 7 1/2, and Wednesday evenings at 7 1/2 o'clock. St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Rev. Jno. Collins McCabe, D. D. of Rectory, Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, Sabbath evenings at 7 1/2 o'clock, and Wednesday evenings at 7 1/2 o'clock. Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. Vaughan Taylor, Pastor, Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, Sabbath evenings at 7 1/2 o'clock, and Wednesday evenings at 7 1/2 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A stack of wheat on the farm of Joseph Tamm, situated in the Ninth Ward, and occupied by Sebastian Raymond, was struck by lightning, during a storm on Tuesday afternoon, and entirely consumed. The fire companies turned out and prevented the flames from spreading to adjoining property. The day had been very warm, and the lightning was the sharpest we have had this season. The rain fell in torrents, and a few limbs were twisted from trees in different sections of our city.—*Delaware Republican.*

NOTICE.—There will be no service in St. Ann's Church, or in the Chapel on to-morrow, (Sunday) the 16th inst. The Rev. J. T. McCabe, requests us to say that (D. V.) he will resume the services at both places on the Sunday after, which will be the 16th inst. We are glad to announce in this connection that Mr. McCabe has improved from his visit to Levers. He reports great benefit from taking the surf bath every day.

PEACHES are the all-absorbing topic here, and groups of growers and dealers may be seen about the hotels in the evening, and the depot in the day time, discussing prices, shipments, &c. The prices of peaches has not yet come down, and the growers and dealers both "fighting shy." Some sales have taken place, but the price has not been divulged.

BAKERY BERT.—The barn on the farm of Mr. Cann, occupied by James McMillen, situated in Pender Hundred, was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon, and was consumed with all its contents, consisting of hay, wheat, &c. The loss will be quite heavy to both tenant and landlord.

PEACHES.—The Hale's variety are now ripening very rapidly, and the fruit of good quality. Many growers complain that the fruit is rotting very rapidly and some orchards that a few weeks past promised a large yield are now scarcely worth picking.—*Success Journal.*

SALES OF POOL'S ISLAND.—R. Hyman, Esq., as trustee, has sold Pool's Island to Messrs. Geo. A. Harvitt and Morris H. Keene, of Baltimore, for \$14,000.

Last season the apple brandy product of Kent and Sussex counties amounted to some 1,500 gallons—worth about an average of 50 per gallon.

DELAWARE CITY ITEMS.—On Wednesday last the Sabbath school connected with the M. E. Church of this town chartered the steamer *Reynold* to convey them to Penn's Grove, on the Jersey side of the Delaware River, where they held their annual picnic. About three hundred persons were present.

The congregation of the first Presbyterian Church of this town, have deemed it necessary to enlarge their church and work on it will commence in a few days.

On Tuesday last our town was visited with a very severe thunder storm accompanied with sharp lightning. On the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal the lightning struck ten or fifteen telegraph poles, shivering them to pieces. A Captain of one of the tows which was passing by at the time says the splinters flew on the deck of his boat. The fluid ran down into the telegraph office in this town, burnt the wires, and made loud reports like pistol shots.

Croquet and fishing parties are very numerous. A few days ago one of our fellow townsmen with hook and line caught 45 dozen of very fine white perch.

The season has been a very propitious one in this section. The wheat crop has yielded well, and the corn is looking better than for many years. Corn is looking remarkably well, and promises a bounteous yield.

FIREWORKS OF LIGHTNING.—During the thunder shower on Tuesday about 10 o'clock the house No. 531 west 2nd street, occupied by John Peoples was struck by lightning, tearing a large hole in the roof. The ceiling plaster in the third story was also shivered. The lightning passed down the chimney, and about the foot of the pavement where it leaped to an iron pipe leading from the kitchen wash sink in the house of Mr. Richard Lovell, where it knocked over a water cooler which was standing near the house, and caused some exertion to stop the overflow of water. The lightning passed into an entry and exploded. No one was hurt.—*Gazette.*

The panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress, an illustration of Bunyan's immortal allegory, of Pilgrim's Progress, was exhibited here on Wednesday and Thursday evenings to appreciative audiences, which, however, from some cause, the extreme heat of the weather, was not as large as they should have been. The paintings were fine specimens of art, and the fifty-four, we understand, cost \$75,000. We thought of giving each painting a passing notice, but their beauty and the number of the pictures, and the time of the exhibition, prevented us from doing so. Rev. D. McKee, formerly of this town, delivered an instructing and entertaining lecture describing each painting as it came along.

CONCERT.—Miss Jennie Von Busk, the celebrated vocalist, assisted by eminent talent, will give a concert in the Hall, in this place, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. She gave a concert at Easton, Md. this evening, and the *Star* says: "It is something new for our quiet place to be visited by a first-class artist—one whose splendid voice has thrilled and charmed the lovers of music in the great cities of the old and new world." We are glad to hear of Miss Von Busk's voice equal to Jenny Lind's, and at this time the musical opinion of the North and West is divided between her and Miss Wilson, many distinguished amateurs regarding the superiority to the "American Nightingale."

The corner stone laying and dedication of Jefferson Masonic Lodge, No. 15, at Lewes, will take place on the 20th of this month. The dedication to be immediately after the laying of the corner stone. The brethren of all the Masonic Lodges in the State are requested to be present, and to have their regalia with them.

We learn that Messrs. Cronshaw & Cameron will commence the publication of a new daily paper, at Lewes, on the 1st of September, and will be called "The Evening Star," and it will be neutral in politics.

"OCEAN HOUSE," LEWES, DEL. July 13, 1871.

Dear Transcript.—I had intended writing from this place in a sort of journal, or rather diurnal manner, jotting down each day memoranda of what might occur, to interest those unhappy denizens of your locality, called in city parlance, "Can't get away," but one day here, is so much like another, that the infliction of repetitions would be a perfect treadmill operation, which your correspondent is not disposed to inflict upon himself or your readers. Well, the number at our quarters, "The Ocean House," varies from fifty to sixty, and every day there is the usual routine of walking, riding and bathing. The company at this house is quiet, (as a general thing,) and quite contented with the efforts of the host, Walter Burton, to gratify every taste. The Hotel is improving every day, and under the superintendence of the gentlemanly proprietor and his energetic assistant, Mr. Shockey, of Milford, who has had experience in the management of larger cities, will prove itself worthy of the patronage it deserves, and deserves. Among the guests, (numbering to-day over fifty,) are ex-Governor and ex-U. S. Senator, Truett Polk and family of Missouri; Mr. Gibbons, the President of the Railroad, and family and friends; Mr. William Shields and wife, and Mr. John Bowen and wife of Philadelphia; Dr. Edward Burton and two children from South America; Rev. Dr. McCabe, wife and nurse, of Middletown, D. J. and others, names not remembered. To-day, the O.D. Fellows of Milford will make an excursion to this place—it is supposed here that the demonstration will be imposing, locality &c. considered. On next Thursday, (this day week) Jefferson Lodge, No. 15, A. F. A. M. will have the corner stone of their new Hall laid, and at night dedicated. The Grand Master, who cannot be here to preside on the occasion, has requested the Deputy G. M. Dr. F. W. Godwin of Milford, to discharge the duties of G. M. at both ceremonies. The Hall is an ornament to that part of the town in which it is located, and is furnished in a manner that may cause Union Lodge, No. 5, Middletown, to look out for her laurels. We have had very warm weather here for several days, with the exception of Tuesday night, when we had a refreshing rain and a cool and invigorating sea breeze.

There was a meeting of the Directors of the J. & B. Railroad, held at the "Ocean House," on yesterday morning. The members of the Board are somewhat reticent in regard to the object, but it is pretty well understood that the Directors and the President of the road are at issue in regard to the tariffs on freights—but as there have been no revelations to the public your correspondent does not find it necessary to "rise to explain."

Should any of your citizens visit this locality for health or pleasure—to visit the "Breakwater," "Cape Henlopen," "Light House," "Rehebooth," (where it is in contemplation to build a splendid hotel,) or the "Excursion House" near the pier to which the cars run, and the New York steamers arrive every day—they can do better than to headquarter at the "Ocean House" their headquarters, and from thence go out upon their tour of observation.

I will not bore you or your readers with descriptions of the places referred to—let you want to know more, come and see for yourselves.

During the thunder storm on Tuesday afternoon, the pattern shop of I. P. Morley & Co.'s Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, was struck by lightning and consumed, with its contents, causing a loss of over \$50,000. There was also a storm at Washington and along the line of the Baltimore railroad. The telegraph wires at Gunpowder river were damaged, and communication was interrupted for several hours. The Civil Service Commission at Washington, has adjourned until October 17th.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

The following official tables give the population of the several States of the Union, as shown by the recent census, giving the number of whites and blacks, collectively:

POPULATION 1870.

Alabama.....	996,894
Arkansas.....	482,890
California.....	503,597
Connecticut.....	537,217
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,746
Georgia.....	1,084,061
Illinois.....	2,539,858
Indiana.....	1,680,397
Iowa.....	1,191,741
Kansas.....	363,485
Kentucky.....	1,320,902
Louisiana.....	726,257
Maine.....	626,415
Maryland.....	780,888
Massachusetts.....	1,457,103
Michigan.....	1,179,131
Minnesota.....	439,016
Mississippi.....	587,800
Missouri.....	1,721,211
Nebraska.....	122,096
Nevada.....	39,316
New Hampshire.....	318,277
New Jersey.....	906,065
New York.....	4,374,394
North Carolina.....	1,770,123
Ohio.....	2,602,050
Oregon.....	87,275
Pennsylvania.....	3,539,543
Rhode Island.....	217,198
South Carolina.....	705,481
Tennessee.....	1,258,303
Texas.....	809,842
Vermont.....	339,537
Virginia.....	1,224,929
West Virginia.....	442,013
Wisconsin.....	1,053,464
Total.....	37,916,444

Territories..... 9,691

Colorado..... 39,677

Dakota..... 12,981

District of Columbia..... 131,691

Idaho..... 10,691

Montana..... 18,480

New Mexico..... 90,365

Utah..... 86,166

Washington..... 22,566

Wyoming..... 8,298

Total Territories..... 431,155

Total State..... 37,916,444

Grand total..... 38,347,599

A comparison of the census of 1860 shows the following results:

The increase of the aggregate population of all the States and Territories during the ten years is 6,992,429, and the rate of increase is above 219.10 per cent. The increase of the whole white population is 6,391,793, and the rate of increase is 24.4 per cent. The increase of the white population in the Northern or originally Free States is 5,157,348, and the rate of increase is 27.4 per cent. The increase of the white population in the Southern States is 1,235,391, and the rate of increase is 16.6 per cent. The aggregate increase of the black population in the United States is 338,386, and the rate of increase is 7.6. The increase of the black population in the Southern States is 188,953, and the rate of increase is 4.6 per cent. The increase of the black population in the Northern States is 149,432, and the rate of increase is 52.7 per cent. The increase of the whole population in the Territories, including the District of Columbia, is 184,682, and the rate of increase is 74.9 per cent. This statement refers to the Territories which remained in that condition in 1870. Nebraska and Nevada, which were Territories in 1860, had in the meantime become States, and are, therefore, ranked as such in the tables and in these comparisons.

The increase of the white population in the Territories is 153,315, and the rate of increase is 66.5 per cent. The increase of the black population in the Territories is 89,367, and the rate of increase is 208.9 per cent.

The considerable increase of the white population of the Southern States has taken place chiefly in those on the northern border of that section—in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a diminution of the number of blacks has taken place in these border States, except in Maryland, where the increase is slight.

The greatest increase in the number of blacks in the South has taken place in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Alabama. In the two Virginias, compared with the old State, there is exhibited a loss of 18,086 blacks. In Georgia, also, there is a falling off of blacks, and a considerable increase of whites.

A dispatch from Paris, under date of July 10, says: President Thiers has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to take up his residence in France. Thiers makes an humble apology to the Holy Father for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of the temporal power in the Roman States, but declares it his earnest conviction that Italian unity is impossible.

In his invitation extending to the Pope the hospitality of France, M. Thiers assures him of fitting welcome, but strongly dissuades him from the project. Such a proceeding, he says, would offend Italy and create difficulties in France, where it would be impossible to grant his Holiness privileges suited to his exalted position. M. Thiers promises the friendly offices of France as mediator between the Italian government and the Holy See, with a view to the restoration of conciliatory relations between that kingdom and the head of the church.

During the thunder storm on Tuesday afternoon, the pattern shop of I. P. Morley & Co.'s Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, was struck by lightning and consumed, with its contents, causing a loss of over \$50,000. There was also a storm at Washington and along the line of the Baltimore railroad. The telegraph wires at Gunpowder river were damaged, and communication was interrupted for several hours. The Civil Service Commission at Washington, has adjourned until October 17th.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Dayton, Ohio, was visited by a terrible storm on Sunday. Saint John's Lutheran Church was demolished, and three persons were killed, and a number injured. The killed were Christian Thomas, Theresa Randall and Leonard Weyman. Jacob Walfrim was fatally injured. The Washington Street bridge over the Miami river was blown down, killing two boys, and badly injuring two others. The Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum was unroofed, and two female patients were injured. The Miami Railroad Depot and St. Mary's Catholic Church were also unroofed, and the school-house of the Church of the United Brethren was blown. Two church spires were damaged, and a third was moved out of line a foot. Outside of the city, a gipsy woman was killed by the falling of a tree across a wagon in which she was sitting. At Xenia and Randolph township, trees, crops, fences and out-buildings were destroyed, and several barns were consumed by lightning.

A despatch from Wilmington N. C. reports a fight in Robeson county, on Monday afternoon, between a sheriff's posse and the band of colored outlaws led by Henry Berry Lowry. The posse, who had in charge Lowry's wife and others who had aided the gang, were ambushed by the outlaws on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. A regular battle ensued, in which three of the sheriff's force were killed and three wounded—among the latter being James Lowry, a cousin of the outlaw leader, but supporting the sheriff. Lowry's band were followed into the swamps, but it is not known that any were killed. Great excitement prevails, and it is believed that the citizens will arm to exterminate the outlaws.

In Boston there are three wholesale dealers in roots and herbs exclusively, who do a yearly business of over \$200,000. These roots and herbs, says the *Commercial Bulletin*, come mostly from North Carolina and Tennessee, where they are gathered by the poor whites and freedmen from the mountains, and traded to the stores in the villages for the necessities of life. They are then sent forward by these "middle men" to the great markets of the country, and in New York, Philadelphia and Boston about one hundred and twenty-five tons of the different varieties are annually received. The bulk of this merchandise is disposed of to patent medicine manufacturers and makers of pharmaceutical and fluid extracts.

In a recent article on the political prospects for 1872, the New York *Evening Post* classed Pennsylvania among the States upon which the Radicals could confidently rely. The editor of the *Huntington Globe*, who is a member of the Radical State Central Committee, doesn't agree with the *Post* in this matter. He says: "We want Andy Curtin to come home. He is the only man to rally the people and save the State from going over to the Democracy. The hearts of the people are not with Cameron or any of his dogs."

At Cornith, Miss. on Friday night, a tobacco dealer, from Louisville, named Shuffy, was robbed of \$600, while conversing at supper with a Deputy U. S. Marshal, named Mosser, and also fatally burned. It appears that the money was dropped or missed, and Mosser took a lamp to look for it, but "purposely or accidentally" broke the lamp, and the burning oil fell on Shuffy, injuring him so badly that his recovery is doubtful. In the confusion, the money was forgotten and disappeared.

A Western menagerie company recently purchased in Africa a baby elephant, 17 inches high, and had him shipped by steamer to New York, and thence by express to headquarters. On the way the propensity for mischief showed itself in the animal. He broke open the mail bags, abstracted a letter therefrom, broke it open and took out a draft for over \$3000, destroyed the latter and envelope, and when discovered by the keeper, had the draft safe in his trunk, it not even being torn.

The Australian steamer, which has just arrived at San Francisco, brings accounts of a recent panic among the Australians, caused by a report that a filibustering expedition was fitting out at San Francisco, to make a raid upon them. They spent several millions of dollars, calling out volunteers, erected earthworks and strengthened their fleet before they discovered that the story was a hoax. It was started as a joke by two boys, who did not foresee the excitement it would cause.

The orders for larger beer stamps received by the Internal Revenue Office now average about 10,000 daily, or nearly four times as many as at the corresponding period of last year.

The New South Wales Parliament has voted a subsidy of \$75,000 to the California steamship service. A mail will be dispatched every fourth Saturday.

RIOT IN NEW YORK.

A serious riot took place in New York, on Wednesday last, between two classes of Irishmen. The difficulty originated over the parade of the Orangemen in honor of a battle fought and won in 1890, thus transferring to our shores the feuds of other nations and of other centuries, and for the time paralyzing trade and endangering life and property. The Mayor apprehending trouble, ordered the Orangemen to desist, but Governor Hoffman revoked the order and guaranteed protection to them during their parade. At half past two, on Wednesday afternoon, the procession began to move. The Orangemen, about 200 in number, were escorted by five regiments of soldiers and 1,500 police. Along Eighth avenue they were assailed by bricks and stones, and finally, near the corner of Twenty-sixth street, a shot was fired by a rioter. Then followed the tragedy of the day. The military fired several volleys into the crowd, within ten feet range, which scattered and fled in every direction, leaving the dead and dying in the streets. The procession did not stop, but continued its march to Cooper Institute, where the Orangemen disbanded. There were many hostile demonstrations made, but no serious conflict took place after leaving Eighth avenue. There were 57 killed and 105 wounded.

ENGLAND'S LAMP ACQUISITION.—A treaty for the cession to England of the Island of New Guinea, in the South Pacific, has been ratified by the second chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands. This will place in the possession of England a vast territory, as yet only sufficiently explored to indicate the presence of a highly valuable vegetation, in convenient distance from her Australian colonies. The island is some 1,500 miles in length, and from 200 to 400 broad, containing inland high mountain chains, rising apparently to the snow line, and most of the surface yet explored is covered with timber, abounding with trees of gigantic size, including the camphor tree, and also with various other medicinal trees and plants. The coasts are inhabited by a mixed population of Malays and original natives. The latter are called Orang Papua, that is "men with frizzled hair." They are negroes, of small stature, distinguishable from African negroes by the narrowness and lateral compression of the head, the smallness, almost total disappearance, of the chin, excessive thickness of the lips and breadth of the nostrils, the nose often being turned downwards by the weight of the ornaments attached to it. They are in a state of barbarism, but have crude notions of useful arts, and build rude, but convenient houses, boats, &c. Thus England, in extending her dominions, takes in hand a wild country and a wild people to develop and christianize.

A DELEGATE NOT A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Assistant Attorney Gen. Smith, on Monday, decided that a delegate to Congress from a Territory is not a member of Congress, and his election as such does not deprive him from continuing his connection with any business firm he may be a member of at the time of election. This decision was elicited by the case of General N. P. Chipman, Delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, who is the head of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CONTRACTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat.....	\$1.50
Corn, yellow.....	.68
Corn, white.....	.62
Oats.....	.72
Timothy Seed.....	.60
Clover.....	.37
Butter.....	23.25
Lard.....	14.00
Potatoes.....	1.25

WILMINGTON.

Wheat, prime.....	\$1.40
Corn.....	.75
Flour.....	.67

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat.....	\$1.44
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A party of two hundred Venezuelans landed on the 9th instant on the island of Cuba, ten leagues from Santiago. Several engagements have taken place between them and the Spanish troops, in which the account says, the victory was won by the latter. A large number of the filibusters were either killed or wounded, and quantities of equipage, carabines, ammunition and several flags captured. The Spaniards were still in pursuit.

Of about thirty-two thousand Communists prisoners held at Versailles, half have been ordered by the Government to be released. The remainder are to be tried in squads. The 23d proximo is officially announced as the day for the elections of Councils General.

DIED.

In St. Augustine, Md. July 14, Margaret A. Bran, aged 18 months.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

It is a tonic and will strengthen you. Reduce the dose so it acts as a gentle laxative, and continue on regularly with Simmons' Regulator, and you will become strong and healthy.

The Ladies of Middletown and vicinity are invited to call and examine the new stock of striped Grenadines, Perals, Piques, Lawns, Summer Poplins, Linen Suitings, Robe Lawns, Prints, &c., just received from the manufacturers and offered for sale at the large corner store by John A. Reynolds & Sons.

Highest prices paid for wheat and corn on account of James E. Price & Co. by A. T. Bradley.

Ladies' and Misses' fine lasting laces and lace Gaiters, and the celebrated Marie Antoinette Slippers, received direct from the manufacturers and selling at their prices. J. A. Reynolds & Sons.

Delaware Phosphate Drill, for sale by A. T. Bradley.

Buy the Diamond State Cheese, the best in the market. John A. Reynolds & Sons.

Sugar cured hams, dried beef, smoked shoulders and sides, Meats, Pickles, chow-chow, canned corn and tomatoes. J. A. Reynolds & Sons.

COLLINS, on Broad Street, Middletown, is selling out his large stock of Shoes at cost. Great Bargains!

Large stock of laborer split herring, gibbed herring, No. 1 and 2 shore mackerel, in barrels and half barrels, in store and for sale at very low prices. J. A. Reynolds & Sons.

Here and Gen glass fruit jars, self-sealing stone jars, tin cans, bottle wash, porcelain lined kettles from 6 to 16 quarts, for sale by J. A. Reynolds & Sons.

A GERMAN SILVER KEY CHECK 25 cents for a Standard Plate complete, 50 cents, but just paid. Address J. E. WOODS, Smyrna, Del.

WANTED, immediately, 150,000 feet of GUM, ELM and POPLAR TIMBER, suitable for making our stave peach baskets. WORDEN & EVANS, Smyrna, Del.

Peach baskets, crates and ladders, for sale by A. T. Bradley.

All linen hem-stitched handkerchiefs for ladies, 12 1/2 cts. each. A. T. Bradley.

The Russell Reaper and Mower combined, for sale by E. T. EVANS.

The Advance Mower, for sale by E. T. EVANS.

Come and see the Illinois Horse Rake at EVANS'.

Stoner Horse Rakes For Sale at EVANS'.

Lamp Chimneys at 6, 7 & 8 cts. for sale by A. T. Bradley.

Now is the time to engage your Peach Ladders of E. T. Evans.

100,000 Peach Baskets for sale by E. T. Evans.

Ladies of Middletown and vicinity, are requested to call at Sewdick & Cochran's and see their handsome stock of white goods and trimmings now opening.

Hardware and Woodware of all kinds for sale by A. T. Bradley.

All kinds of feed by the ton or bushel, for sale by A. T. Bradley.

E. T. Evans, agent for Clute Brothers' portable steam engines, at manufacturers' prices.

E. T. EVANS, agent for the celebrated Excelsior Combined Reapers and Mowers.

E. T. EVANS, agent for the Russell Thresher and Separator, the best in the United States.

Duty's Washer and Universal Clothes Wringer for sale by E. T. EVANS.

Men's French Cut Stuffed Gaiters at W. H. Moore & Co. at \$5.00 per pair.

Wanted, 10,000 Bushels of Wheat at highest market price, for act. Wm. Lee & Sons, E. T. EVANS.

Rambo's White's and Kennard's Line, for sale by A. T. BRADLEY.

Tre Pontaux Flour, the best in this market, for sale by A. T. BRADLEY.

Mt. Carmel Locust Mountain Coal, Hickory and Oak Wood, for sale at Evans' Coal and Wood Yard, Middletown, Del.

Allen & Bell's Sile Drain Tile, constantly on hand and furnished to order at manufacturers' prices, by E. T. EVANS.

Just received a full line of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Kid furred buttoned gaiters direct from the manufacturers at Sewdick & Cochran's.

Second opening of Ladies Dress goods, white goods, trimmings, hosiery, notions, &c., at Sewdick & Cochran's.

Dried and canned fruits at Sewdick & Cochran's.

Good molasses at 25 cts. per gallon at Sewdick & Cochran's.

No. 2 Mackerel at \$10 per Barrel at Sewdick & Cochran's.

DAVID T. STUART, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, DOVER, DEL. OFFICE North end of Court House. Special attention given to the collection of claims. June 10-1y

A BOY WHIPPED TO DEATH-A HORRIBLE CASE.

The testimony taken before the coroner's jury at Onanga, Ill. in the case of the boy ten years of age who, it is alleged, was recently whipped and otherwise tortured to death by his father, Martin Mera, reveals a crime of the most heartless and revolting character. Mary Mera, the mother of the child, testified as follows:

My husband, Martin Mera, whipped my son Martin, aged ten years, two weeks ago Tuesday night; my babe was born on that day, and I did not see the whipping; it was done in another room; I heard the blows and heard the child beg for mercy; the child then went to bed. About ten o'clock next morning the child came to my bedroom, followed by his father, who was whipping him; he whipped him very hard with a black-snake horse-whip; the child dodged around the room to avoid the blows, and begged for mercy; the child was entirely naked, his father having compelled him to strip himself. His face was swollen from the whipping he had received the night before. His father whipped him very hard for ten or fifteen minutes. At last he stopped and told the child to put on his shirt. He made an effort to do so, and failed. His father repeated the order, when the boy said, "I can't see it; I can't see it." "You can't see it?" responded his father. "No, father, I can't see you, father; I can't see you," and fell dying. Mera then rubbed the boy with spirits, and he forced some down his throat. The child raised his hands, moved his lips and expired. Mera then took the body and put it under the bed where the sick mother was lying, and it remained there until evening, when he burned it as previously reported.

Sarah Mera, the daughter of the murderer, aged fourteen years, testified that her father often whipped her brother very severely with the horse-whip; on Tuesday, two weeks ago, he brought my brother in; said he had not worked, and whipped and knocked him down twice. Father continued to whip him, and said he would whip him until he could not stand up; he would whip the life out of him. Two or three times he would say this and brother would plead with father: "Father, don't whip me any more—oh, don't whip me any more!" He was a good boy, and I like him; brother went to bed about 10 o'clock; he said he did not know why father whipped him so; he never told stories only when father made him; father would say that if he did not own up that he did so and so, he would whip him, and to avoid it brother would own to things he never did. On Wednesday I got up and got breakfast ready. Father rose when breakfast was ready, and brother got up, but he felt so badly that he went back to bed. Father made him get up and go out and feed the stock, and when he came back father whipped him and sent him to the field. He went for him and brought him in, and made him take off his clothes and then whipped him, and then picked him up and laid him on the stove; the stove was hot enough to heat an iron; I was baking biscuit; father put him on the stove twice, brother pleading all the while, "Father, don't burn me, don't burn me!" He screamed very loud, and the skin stuck to the stove; his skin came off from his back and his feet, and it stuck to the stove; it smelt so I opened the door, and father immediately shut it; while brother was pleading, father said he would burn him until he worked. I have seen father strike mother with his fists many times. He knocked brother down several times with the butt end of the horse-whip. I never saw my brother after he went into mother's room.

THE DWELLING
Is a substantial Two-Story
FRAME HOUSE, with good garden.

It has three rooms and a kitchen down stairs and three rooms on the second floor, all of good size. There is a good pump of water in the yard. The BARN and STABLE are under one roof, early new, and an excellent building. It is two stories high and ample for the farm, stable room for four horses; corn-crib attached. There is also a good Meat House and Milk House. The building is good.

The size of this place—the kind quality of soil—the ample and comfortable buildings, and its facilities to the city market—make it very desirable to those who wish a farm for other fruit or grain raising, and examination is invited. It will be offered either as a whole or in two parcels, or may seem best on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE:
The terms prescribed by the Decree are as follows: One Thousand Dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee; and the balance in equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale. The credit payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale. The purchaser to pay for the deed and for all expenses of stamp. Possession given January 1st, 1872, but the whole tract can be secured at any time desired.

JAS. A. PEARCE, Trustee.

The Decree directs the Trustee to give notice to the Creditors of the said Hamilton B. Warren, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. PEARCE, Trustee.

Chestertown, July 1, 1871-3t

WILBERGERS' Flavouring Extracts

are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the roots, and will be found much better than those of the Extracts that are sold.

Let your Grocer or Druggist for Wilbergers' Extracts.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

is, without doubt, the best article in the market for dyeing clothes. It will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other wash blue in the market.

The only genuine is that put up at Arden Wilbergers' Indigo Store, No. 232 North Second St. Philadelphia, Pa. The bottles have both Wilbergers' and Barlow's names on them, all others are counterfeits. For sale by most grocers and druggists.

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ALFRED WILBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 232 North Second St. Philadelphia, Pa. July 8, 1871-ly

FRUIT PRESERVING POWER.

JOHN'S Tactless Powder preserves all kinds of Canned Fruit, Stewed Fruit, Fruit Butter, Preserves and Tomatoes without being air tight, more elegant in beauty and taste than any process in the world. This Powder has been in public use for three years and is now used in every State of the Union.

It is cheap, healthy and reliable, will furnish steamed and preserved fruits daily for the table cheaper than any other process. One Box costs 50 cents, puts up 40 quarts or 60 pounds of pared fruit. Full directions telling how to prevent all mould with the box. Sent by mail or sold by grocers and druggists.

The wholesale trade supplied by Johnson, Holloway & Conden, French Richards & Co. Philadelphia, Kilder & Wetherill, New York, or ourselves. ZANE, NORBY & CO. July 8-3m 136 North Second St. Phila.

MAD DOG PILLS.

THE undersigned has obtained the recipe for making the Pills for the cure and prevention of Hydrophobia in man or beast from the bite of a mad dog. The recipe was introduced in this country by a German nobleman. The Pills can be had of the subscriber by mail or by calling on him at Middletown, Del.—Price \$1, and guaranteed not to fail.

JOHN Z. CROUCH. Middletown, July 9-3w

FARM FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent for the year 1872, his farm at Chestertown, Kent Co. Maryland, called "Hopewell," now tenanted by Wm. Condon. GEO. W. T. PERKINS July 1, 1871-3t Chestertown, Md

DIVIDEND.

NEW CASTLE CO. NATIONAL BANK OF OHIO. July 5th, 1871.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent for the last six months, clear of U. S. and State Taxes, payable on and after the 12th inst. J. L. GIBSON July 8-3w Cashier.

BRICK, BRICK!!

All kinds of good hand-made brick, at reduced prices for sale, at New Castle, - Board of Cars or Vessels. All orders loaded promptly filled. J. N. GUYER & SON, New Castle, Del. Jan. 28-1y.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Worden & Evans, SMYRNA, DELAWARE.

MACHISTS AND SAWYERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, MOULDING, BLINDS, &c.

ALL kinds of sawing done. Machinery made and repaired. 1600 work of all kinds.

The latest improved sash machine has been put in our establishment, and all work will be done at Philadelphia prices. (June 3-4t)

STREET HOUSE, No. 1, Arch St. Philadelphia. G. W. LOUKE, Proprietor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF A

Valuable FARM

IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, the 25th of July, 1871.

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

At the "Voshell House," in Chestertown, ALL THAT VALUABLE FARM,

belonging to Hamilton B. Warren, situated in the Third Election District of Kent county, and

Containing 70 Acres, more or less.

This Farm is situated on the public road leading from Chestertown to Buck Neck wharf, about five miles from Chestertown and two miles from Buck Neck wharf. It adjoins the lands of Stevenson Constable, Esq., Abraham Harlock, Esq., and Rev. Wm. B. Walton, and is about two and a half miles from Worton Station on the Kent County Railroad. There is a daily line of steamers to and from Baltimore to Buck Neck, so that this place has equal facilities for reaching the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is also convenient to Church, Schools, Mill and Blacksmith Shop—none of these being distant over 2 1/2 miles.

The soil is a medium quality, rather inclined to loam, with red clay subsoil, is in good heart and produces fine crops of fruits and cereals.

There are EIGHT HUNDRED

PEACH TREES

in full bearing, from seven to eight years old, and SEVEN HUNDRED PEACH TREES four years old, which give a full yield this year. All of these are of the best assorted varieties; were planted and cared for with great care, and are thriving and flourishing. There are also some 100 DWARF PEACH TREES of good varieties, and a quarter of an acre of Black Cap Raspberries, in full bearing.

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Is a substantial Two-Story FRAME HOUSE, with good garden.

It has three rooms and a kitchen down stairs and three rooms on the second floor, all of good size. There is a good pump of water in the yard.

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WILMINGTON, JULY 1st, 1871.

TO PEACH GROWERS!

We are now making the

Best Stave Peach Basket

ever offered for sale to the Peach Growers of this Peninsula. They are strong more durable, and

Will Carry Fruit Better

Than any Stave Basket yet made. We will sell them at such

LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY,

And fill all orders promptly.

In view of the prospective large Peach crop a very large number of baskets will be required by growers, and those desiring our make will consult their own interest by ordering early.

WORDEN & EVANS, Smyrna, Delaware.

Whereas certain persons are endeavoring to prevent us from making and selling our Stave Peach Basket, by claiming Letters Patent, we publish, for the information of all persons interested, the following eminent legal opinion:

Wasmers, D. C. May 26, 1871.

Under the authority of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Delaware, we have examined Letters Patent No. 116,695, dated August 3d, 1871, granted to Richard Mitchell, of Smyrna, Delaware, and find them to be a fruit basket, made by the combination of inwardly curved staves, "A," thickened beveled hoops, "B," and perforated disc-bottom, "D." It is the combination of these three elements which constitutes the invention of Mr. Mitchell.

You state to us that the beveled hoops, perforated disc-bottoms, in combination with staves not inwardly curved, have been in common use since 1864; that you are now, and have been for some time past, engaged in the manufacture of fruit baskets made by the combination of staves not inwardly curved, thickened beveled hoops and perforated disc-bottoms, such as you say have been in use for the past seven years, and that Mr. Mitchell threatens to prosecute, not only yourselves for the manufacture of such baskets, but also all persons who may use them.

In regard to the subject of infringement, it is well settled that it is no infringement of a patent to manufacture, or to use, unless all the essential parts of it are substantially imitated. See Bell vs. Daniels, et al. 1st Fisher's Patent case, 372; Barrett vs. Hall, 1 Nibin, 447; In Prosser vs. Burgess, 16 Peters, 329; Chief Justice Taney, in speaking of a combination patent held, The use of two or three parts only, or of two combined with a third, which is substantially different in the form of the manner of its arrangement is not the thing patented. It is not the same combination if it substantially differs from it in any of its parts.

If Mr. Mitchell had invented not only the inwardly curved staves, but the beveled hoops and perforated disc-bottoms, and suffered the two last named to go into common use for more than two years in combination with straight staves, or staves not inwardly curved, his patent would have been nothing against you. See Section 7, act of Congress, 1869, Section 24 act of 1870.

We are of the opinion that the manufacture, sale and use of the basket which you are now making, is no infringement of Mr. Mitchell's Patent, and we can subject you to no liability for making, selling or using them.

GEO. P. FISHER, RICHARD HARRINGTON, To Messrs. Worden & Evans, Smyrna, Delaware. June 3-1f

WE OFFER THIS DAY,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL

ALL ARE SOLD,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Low Price

OF

25 Cts. per YARD.

THIS IS THE

Greatest Reduction

EVER MADE

IN THIS

MARKET!!

W. M. KENNARD & CO.

306

MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, Delaware.

July 8, 1871-1f.

TO PEACH GROWERS!

We are now making the

Best Stave Peach Basket

ever offered for sale to the Peach Growers of this Peninsula. They are strong more durable, and

Will Carry Fruit Better

Than any Stave Basket yet made. We will sell them at such

LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY,

And fill all orders promptly.

In view of the prospective large Peach crop a very large number of baskets will be required by growers, and those desiring our make will consult their own interest by ordering early.

WORDEN & EVANS, Smyrna, Delaware.

Whereas certain persons are endeavoring to prevent us from making and selling our Stave Peach Basket, by claiming Letters Patent, we publish, for the information of all persons interested, the following eminent legal opinion:

Wasmers, D. C. May 26, 1871.

Under the authority of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Delaware, we have examined Letters Patent No. 116,695, dated August 3d, 1871, granted to Richard Mitchell, of Smyrna, Delaware, and find them to be a fruit basket, made by the combination of inwardly curved staves, "A," thickened beveled hoops, "B," and perforated disc-bottom, "D." It is the combination of these three elements which constitutes the invention of Mr. Mitchell.

You state to us that the beveled hoops, perforated disc-bottoms, in combination with staves not inwardly curved, have been in

SIMMONS' LIVER

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are unsteady and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general constipated, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensations of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, delirium and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the liver with

DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A PREPARATION OF ROOTS AND HERBS, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one.

It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last thirty-five years, as the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparation ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, chronic diarrhoea, chronic catarrhs, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in back and limbs, asthma, erysipelas, female affections, and bilious diseases generally.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Druggists, Macon, Ga.
Send for a Circular. Price \$1; by mail \$1.25
For sale by CHARLES TATMAN, Jr.,
Dec. 24-ly. Middletown, Del.

REGULATOR.

It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last thirty-five years, as the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparation ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, chronic diarrhoea, chronic catarrhs, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in back and limbs, asthma, erysipelas, female affections, and bilious diseases generally.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Druggists, Macon, Ga.
Send for a Circular. Price \$1; by mail \$1.25
For sale by CHARLES TATMAN, Jr.,
Dec. 24-ly. Middletown, Del.

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.
Brokers & Real Estate Agents,
BROAD STREET ABOVE MAIN,
Middletown, Delaware,
ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF
NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL
STOCKS ON COMMISSION,
And offer for sale
Valuable Real Estate,
Comprising some of the most desirable Farms on
the Peninsula.
Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Hon. R. C. Hilday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Addison, Banker, 41 Broad St., N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall St., N. Y.
Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
Geo. H. Ad. General, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. W. Karner, Melbourn, England.
J. W. Vandegrift,
Seyfert, McManus & Co., Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson,
B. F. Chatham, Phila. Nat. Bank.
March 17-19

BOWERS' Complete Manure,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.
Warranted free from adulteration, and equal in quality to any sold during the last five years.

Experience in the use of "BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE," by the best farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the Cotton States, has resulted in proving it to be

THE BEST FERTILIZER OFFERED FOR SALE.

HENRY BOWER,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
Gray's Ferry Road Philadelphia.
DIXON SHARPLESS & CO.,
40 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS,
And For Sale by all leading dealers.

BANK

STILL IN OPERATION,
And Open for Deposits Daily.

THIS is to inform the public generally that I opened the Old Bank as a

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON,
where can be found at all times the finest confectionery, the best Ice Cream, Luscious Fruits, both foreign and domestic, at wholesale and retail. Also a fine assortment of Cakes always on hand. A share of the patronage is solicited.

E. B. RICE,
June 3-1y. Middletown, Del.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO STORE!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand a superior stock of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Which he offers at very reasonable rates, and which cannot fail to please.

Among the Tobaccos are the following:

Best Black Navy Tobacco.....80 Cents.
Best Monitor Navy Tobacco.....90
Best Black Cavendish Tobacco.....90
Best Plain Light Tobacco.....\$1.00
Best Rugged and Heavy Tobacco.....\$1.10

GIVE HIM A CALL.

JOHN T. HAYES,
4 West East of National Hotel, Middletown, Del.
Dec. 24-19

W. P. GALLAGHER,
REPORTERS OF
THEATRES, WINE, GIN, &c.
AND BOURBON WHISKY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything been so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for intemperately consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed fixed, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral their subsides and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up.

For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course.

For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day.

For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often saves the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the emergencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it.

No generally as its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

For sale by Charles Tatman, Middletown, Del., and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
Dec. 15-ly.

Peninsular Machine Works

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

TAKE NOTICE.

PENNINGTON BROS.

HAVE the exclusive right of New Castle and Kent counties, Del. and Kent and Cecil counties, Md. to make and attach the Drop-Delivery to old reapers. We invite the farmer to call and see our

IMPROVED REAPER FOR 1871.

WITH DROP-DELIVERY, which we offer for LESS money and warrant them superior to any other reaper introduced here, for

Simplicity, Strength and Durability,

And equal for Lightness of Draft
apr 22-1y PENNINGTON BROS.

DENTISTRY.

J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY.
DELAWARE CITY, DELAWARE.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Hon. H. G. S. Key, St. Mary's co. Md.
Hon. R. G. Harris, " " " "
Col. C. Billingsley, " " " "
Dr. F. C. Neale, " " " "
Joseph H. Key, Esq., " " " "
Hon. R. T. Biggs, New Castle co. Del.
Rev. John Patton, D. D., " " "
Rev. J. C. McCabe, D. D., " " "
Hon. Hiram McCallough, Cecil county, Md.
Rev. Henry Matthews, Cecil county, Md.
Hon. Geo. Earle, late Asst. Post Gen'l.,
may 12-1y

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!
But the DIAMOND SPECTACLES will preserve it.

PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, Melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and unchangeability. They will not wear, without change, and are warranted superior to all others. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.

CATOPTRON—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

Thos. Massey, Jr., Jeweler, is sole agent for Middletown, Del. from whom they can only be obtained. No Pedlars employed. [June 10-1y]

E. T. EVANS
AGENT FOR
W. H. WANSER,
"PEACH KING," OF NEW YORK,
WILL BE IN THE MARKET TO BUY ALL
Good Orchards of Peaches
Offered during the ensuing season.
apr 22-1mos.

DEVANY'S WORLD RENOWNED
Fantoscopic SPECTACLES, superior to any now in use. The peculiar form of lens with which they are set, its purity and hardness of the material, the beauty of finish, and, not the least, the scientific accuracy with which they are ground render them the most desirable spectacle ever used.

The Philadelphia Dispatch says:
"In perfecting his glasses, Professor Devany is entitled to the thanks of all who wear spectacles."
The Philadelphia Dispatch says:
"These spectacles are superior to any now in use, being parabolic in shape they assist and strengthen the visual nerve."
THOS. MASSEY, JR., Watchmaker and Jeweler, Middletown, Del. sole agent for Devany's Spectacles.
[June 3-19]

W. H. WANSER,
"PEACH KING," OF NEW YORK,
WILL BE IN THE MARKET TO BUY ALL
Good Orchards of Peaches
Offered during the ensuing season.
apr 22-1mos.

W. H. WANSER,
"PEACH KING," OF NEW YORK,
WILL BE IN THE MARKET TO BUY ALL
Good Orchards of Peaches
Offered during the ensuing season.
apr 22-1mos.

HO! FOR SPRING.

J. F. ELIASON
HAS just returned from the city with a large and handsome stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Consisting in part as follows:
LADIES' DRESS POPLINS,
ALPACA SERGES,
PERCALES, CAMBRICS, STRIPES,
PLAIDS, &c. &c.
Spring and Summer Cassimeres,
LINEN DUCKS & DRILLS,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
LADIES', MISSES & CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND GAITERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class country store. All of the above goods have been bought from first hands for net cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices.

FOR CASH!
J. F. ELIASON,
Middletown, Del.
April 8-1y.

LOW PRICES
FOR
GOOD BASKETS.
Michell's Patent Peach Basket.
THE undersigned can furnish these baskets for a limited time at
\$150 per Thousand,
Delivered on board of
CARS OR BOAT
AT
WILLIAMSBURG, MD.
Purchasers to
PAY THE FREIGHT
From that Point
Samples can be seen and baskets furnished by applying to
W. P. BIGGS,
HENRY CLAYTON,
General Agents for New Castle county, Del. and Cecil county, Md.
Or to E. T. Evans, Middletown, Del.
James Garman, St. Georges, " "
H. Vandegrift, Mt. Pleasant, " "
Jacob Boys, Summit Bridge, Del.
Joseph Biggs, Cecilton, Md.
Bowen & Boulden, Ches. City, Md.
may 27-3mos

E. B. RICE.
WITH
FERREE, ENTWISLE & CO.
Produce Commission Merchants,
Berries, Peaches, Apples,
Poultry, &c.
180 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.

M. E. DICKSON,
No. 354 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SOLID STERLING
Silver and Plated Ware,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.
N. B.—Fine selection of 18 Kt. Wedding Rings on hand.
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all ages.
Dec. 10-1y

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.
PLOW and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.
Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old iron.
WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.
Jan 4-1y

DAVID T. STUART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DOVER, DEL.
OFFICE North end of Court House.
Special attention given to the collection of claims.
June 10-1y

JOHN OTTO. **JOHN BUTZ.**
OTTO & BUTZ,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
and manufacturers of all kinds of
CIGARS,
No. 2 West Front Street,
June 17-6m. WILMINGTON, DEL.

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.
CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,
Main Street, nearly opposite Walker's Hotel,
Middletown, Delaware
CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired.
Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Watch Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.
AGENT FOR
De VINNY'S SPECTACLES.
Dec. 12-1y.

GRAND OPENING
ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE undersigned having leased the store-house formerly occupied by J. A. Reynolds & Sons, take this method of calling the attention of the public to their large and well selected stock of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
DOMESTIC GOODS
in great variety and of the best makes. A large and full stock of
Ladies' and Misses' BUTTONED GAITERS & BOOTS.
Children's Shoes of all styles. A full line of
HARDWARE, CEDARWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.
GROCERIES and Provisions.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class country store, all of which have been selected with great care and will be sold at prices that cannot be surpassed.
We respectfully solicit a call before making purchasing elsewhere.

NO CHARGE
FOR SHOWING GOODS.
SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.
TERMS:—6 mos. 5 per cent off for cash.
apr 1-1y

1871. **1871.**
W. H. MOORE & CO.
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Gaiters, Queensware,
CEDARWARE, HARDWARE,
MEATS and FISH,
GROCERIES,
Carpeting,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
Invite the attention of the public to their large and complete stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which will be sold at such prices that will defy competition. Do not forget to call when in town.
May 20-2m

J. B. FOARD,
Middletown Delaware,
SOLE AGENT FOR
ELIHU JEFFERSON,
New Castle,
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
GRAIN.
AND SALE OF
LIME, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c.
OFFICE AT THE DEPOT,
jan 14-1y Middletown, Del.

GEO. W. STOCKLEY,
WITH
HENRY W. COTTINGHAM.
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 5 North Water Street,
Philadelphia.
Ex-Governor Ross, Seaford, Del.; J. A. Reynolds & Sons, Middletown, Del.; W. W. Dashiell, Laurel, Del.; Wm. Reynolds, Newark, Del.; T. O. Culbreth, Dover, Del.; J. McGonigal, Little Creek Landing, Del.; Wm. J. Cooke, Newtown, Md.
March 18-1y.

FARMERS AND HORSEMEN
TAKE NOTICE!!!
Improvement in Horse Shoeing
AT the old well-known stand of Culbertson & Elison. ELIASON & PETERSON, having purchased the right of Patents Improved Horse Shoe, are now prepared to relieve all lame horses and those that are not lame from ever becoming so. We increase their speed, prolong their lives, and make them more valuable, by the use of Patents Improved Horse Shoe. Also, Patents Farrier for sale, by
ELIASON & PETERSON,
Middletown, Del.
apr 20-2mos

FOR SALE.
5000 CHESTNUT RAILS,
1500 " POSTS,
1000 LOCUST POSTS, Furnished to order, by
JAS. W. VEAZEY,
Cecilton, Md.
Orders will be received at the Transcript Office,
apr 22-1y Middletown, Del.

WORDEN & EVANS
GENERAL AGENTS for the CELEBRATED
Woods Self Rake
REAPER & MOWER COMBINED,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Send for circular, or call and see, before purchasing elsewhere.
June 3-1y
COMMERCIAL ST.
SMYRNA, DEL.

DELAWARE
GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.
THE undersigned having perfected his improved "DELAWARE DRILL," would inform the Farmers that he is now prepared to furnish them with the best combined Grain and Phosphate Drill ever introduced into this country. It is very simple in construction; very substantially made; has the patented porcelain wheel; is easily regulated, and guaranteed to sow any and every kind of merchantable Grain and Phosphate with the greatest uniformity and accuracy. It has been used and endorsed by over 150 of our best farmers in this and the adjoining State of Maryland during the last two years (1868 and 1869) and, as will be shown by their written certificates now in my possession, has given entire satisfaction. Farmers wishing these drills will please address
W. N. HAMILTON, M. D.,
Odesa, Del.
Or WM. T. SHAW & CO., Manufacturer,
Wilmington, Delaware.
TERMS:
Delaware Grain and Phosphate Drill,
\$125 CASH.
N. B.—I am also prepared, at my shop in Odesa, to attach my Delaware Phosphate Sower with all its improvements to the Haines & Wood's or any common grain drill now in use, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Farmers wishing the Attachment will please forward their orders as soon as possible as only a limited number will be furnished this season. **TERMS:**—Delaware Phosphate Sower attached to drill, \$45; Cash; or an approved note at 30 days.
W. N. HAMILTON, M. D.,
Odesa, Del.
July 16-1y
A. T. BRADLEY, AGENT,
Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.
JOHN B. ROBERTS.
TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that he has taken the Tin and Stove Store of the late S. W. Roberts, and offers to the public the largest and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following:
COOK STOVES.
NIAGARA, PARLOR COOK, MONITOR, CORAL COOK, 3M. PENS., LEHIGH, and others made in this city.
PARLOR STOVES.
BRILLIANT, NEW DROP, GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT, PARLOR LIGHT, (OVER PARLOR), Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.
Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses, and the Oriental, both unimpaired in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor. Stoves repaired at short notice.
Old Stoves taken in exchange.
SIX-TIN WARE at wholesale and retail, 50% off.
Being a practical workman, himself, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who favor him with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.
AT HIS BRANCH STORE, ST. GEORGES, He has a large stock of Stoves and Tin Ware on hand, and is prepared to fill all orders for STOVES, TIN WARE, ROOFING, SPOUTING, &c. at the shortest notice and on the best terms.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
aug 13, 1870-y
H. McCoy, WM. A. RASER,
McCoy & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 SOUTH STREET,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.
July 2-y

C. MAISEL,
TAILOR, (From Paris),
1321 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
may 21-1y

J. HERMANN'S
Monumental Marble Works.
Corner Delaware and Union Streets,
NEW CASTLE, DEL.
Monuments, Marble and Enameled
Slate Mantels,
Furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
REFERENCES.
M. M. CHAPMAN, PHILIP R. CLARK, ANDREW ELIASON,
Sept. 4-1y

NEW BAKERY.
IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
North East Corner of Lake and Broad Streets.
THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its departments, and will keep constantly on hand,
Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pies, Candy,
And will supply Weddings and Parties, with all sorts of Cakes at short notice.
He has engaged a first class Baker to attend to the business.
He will also continue the Pastry Business in all its branches.
FRANCIS TARONI.
March 6, 1869-1y


MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,
North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
BALTIMORE.
Isaac Albenston, Proprietor.
This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.
January 4, 1868-1y

THOMAS S. DUNNING, A. M. M. D.
Homeopathic Physician,
Has removed to old Transcript Office on Main Street, Middletown, Del.
Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M.
10 to 12 P. M.
dec 3-1y

HOW TO GET RICH.
A Sure Guide to Honest Wealth.
No one in business or out but can, by a strict attention to rules laid out in this Book, become wealthy in a short time.
Agents will find this the best selling book in the market. Single copies sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. Address
CHARLES M. JONES,
Wilmington, Del.
sept 24-1y

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his
Large and Well-Selected Stock of
GOODS,
Consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,
Shoes, Hats, Hardware,
Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.
FISH, MEATS, &c.
And everything usually kept in a
FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,
All of which have been selected with care, and will be
SOLD AT PRICES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE
FOR SHOWING GOODS.
Charles Tatman Jr.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
apr. 9-1y

FRANCIS DUGGAN,
St. Georges, Del.
MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES
OF ALL KINDS.
Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.
Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Jan. 7-1y.

LUMBER & HARDWARE.
J. B. FENIMORE & CO.
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Lumber and Hardware,
BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
MOULDINGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, ETC. ETC.
Constantly on hand all kinds of
Building Material.
January 15-1y

THE
CELEBRATED
PARAGON
SHIRT.
Send for self-measurement circular.
J. P. DOUGHTEN,
may 28-1y 410 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

DR. THOMAS H. GILPIN,
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY.
HAVING located in Middletown, and succeeded Dr. J. Vandervord, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
REFERENCES.
Dr. T. L. Buckingham, Dean of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.
Dr. E. T. Darby, 906 Walnut street, Phila.
Dr. Thomas H. Musgrove, Elkton, Md.
Dr. H. H. Mitchell, " "
Samuel R. Ford, Esq. " "
Rev. Henry H. Mathews " "
March 5-1y

WALL PAPER.
HOUSE Keepers in want of Wall Papers, go to DUNNING'S, No. 2, Town Hall, who has on hand a large stock of the latest patterns, and will sell them at Philadelphia and New York prices.
[May 13-3mos]

POSTS! POSTS! POSTS!!!
THE undersigned will furnish white oak posts of any size desired, to the public at moderate prices.
E. R. BURNETT,
Henderson, Md.
Reference—J. P. Cochran, Middletown, Del.

Delaware Rail Road Line.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 8th, 1871, (Sundays excepted), Passenger Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTH.		NORTH.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Delmar	11:00 Philadelphia	8:30	5:30
Laurel	11:15 Baltimore	7:25	5:00
Seaford	11:30 Wilmington	10:10	4:25
Bridgeville	11:50 New Castle	10:30	4:00
Greenwood	P. M. State Road	10:35	4:00
Farmington	12:00 Dover	10:40	4:00
Milford	12:15 Hockley	11:00	3:50
Harlingen	7:20 12:30 Mt. Pleasant	11:10	3:40
Felton	7:30 12:40 Middletown	11:25	3:35
Cantowbury	7:35 12:55 Townsend	11:35	3:45
Woodside	7:40 1:00 Cambridge	11:45	3:40
Wyoming	7:50 1:15 Saxafraia	11:55	3:40
Dover	8:00 1:25 Clay City	12:00	3:35
Seaford	8:10 1:40 Arrive	12:10	3:30
Laurel	8:15 1:45 Smyrna	12:15	3:30
Delmar	8:20 1:50	M	
Seaford	8:25 1:55 Brenford	12:25	3:35
Laurel	8:30 2:00	P. M.	
Delmar	8:35 2:05	12:30	3:35
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Laurel	8:45 2:15	12:40	3:35
Delmar	8:50 2:20	12:45	3:35
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Delmar	9:05 2:35	1:00	3:35
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Laurel	9:30 3:00	1:25	3:35
Delmar	9:35 3:05	1:30	3:35
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Seaford	11:25 4:55	3:20	3:35
Laurel	11:30 5:00	3:25	3:35
Delmar	11:35 5:05	3:30	3:35
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Delmar	12:35 6:05	4:30	3:35
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Laurel	12:45 6:15	4:40	3:35
Delmar	12:50 6:20	4:45	3:35
Seaford	12:55 6:25	4:50	3:35
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Laurel	1:30 7:00	5:25	3:35
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Delmar	1:50 7:20	5:45	3:35
Seaford	1:55 7:25	5:50	3:35
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Delmar	2:05 7:35	6:00	3:35
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Delmar	2:20 7:50	6:15	3:35
Seaford	2:25 7:55	6:20	3:35
Laurel	2:30 8:00	6:25	3:35
Delmar	2:35 8:05	6:30	3:35
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Delmar	2:50 8:20	6:45	3:35
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